BRITISH AFFAIRS.

men's car. "How selfish these men are," was the retort. "They never want a lady to enjoy what they do them selves." Then seating herself at her case by an open window, she drew from a neat little case a eiger, and OF COMMONS-THE BRADLAUGH PROSECUTION, soon was puffing away with a tranquil expression on her face. A man who had been drinking considerable beer ant down beside her, rolled up his coat sleeves, bit off the end of a cigar, and asked her for a light. She gave him a match, and interested herself in the scenery. Her fela match, and interested hersel in the scenery. Note that the low traveler now sought to entertain her with a few remarks on the weather, brands of cigary, business prospects, and other matters. Lovely woman fell back in good order upon her dignity. "You are getting innertinent sir. It is uone of your business where I am from, s on the westman, and other matters. Lovely woman tell burs, and other matters. Lovely woman tell burs, and other upon her dignity. "You are getting impertion, sir. It is none of your business where I am from, here I am going to. I have the same right to sit that you have, and if you don't behave yourself I that you have, and if you don't behave yourself I At the battles of Antietam and South Moun- conscientious scruples about millinery and postures tain a Colonel was wounded-his arm fearfully shattered at the altar. The League has been so much en--and he was borne from the field by his brothers and a couraged by him that at last it makes bold to invite

private soldier. They carried him across the country a long and tollsome distance, every step of which was torture to the sufferer, to the house of a Maryland Union farmer. Then came the ubiquitous Yankee surgeon with Mr. Gladstone will either have to accept a certain his gittering knives and cruel saws, and made hasty preparations to amputate the ailing member. The farmer rehemently protested, declaring that the man would die if the arm was cut off. The Surgeon insisted that the patient would die if the arm was not taken off, and the Colonel's brothers coincided with the Surgeon. But the determined old farmer dispatched his son on his fleetest es the fields to the other side of the mountain after his friend and neighbor, a country physician, and a arish is trained and neighbor, a country physician, and a rank rebel. When the rustic Esculapins arrived there etsaged a long contention, with the Yankee hewer of bones over the sufferer, but the result was that the arm was saved, and after some weeks of careful bursing, te Country analoged of to join his regiment, a comparatively cound man. He subsequently became Governor of Ohio, and now fills the Presidential chair.

man. Last Friday alady, well-dressed and not particu-

larly coarse-looking, got on the river train, between St.

Paul and Hastings, and marched into the smoking car.

The editor of The Rochester Herald courteously suggested

## PUBLIC OFINION.

It is a characteristic of the Wisconsin postmaster never to resign. Like all barnacles he will wait till he is pulled off.—[Milwankee Sentinei (Rep.)

Plain people are considering what good can brail to country or the Republican party by breasing down the President, and they are growing more suspicious of those who are so anxious for that result, and more severe in their judgment of those was organize assults upon him.—[Utica Herald (Rep.)]

Has Louisiana no safe insane asylum that e allows all those lunatics, who are engaged in stirring strife anew, and endeavoring to undo all that the Pres-ont has done for the South, to go at large I Strandal kets, bead-shaving and shower-boths might bring them their senses.—(Kichmond State (Dem.) t occurs to us that those who insisted that

The machine politicians are clamoring for a

sent to decreve. These men may orig admoster, the nuck conventions and pass resolutions denomining he reform, but the people do not follow and do not approv-and when they get a chance to speak and vote they hand by him.—(North Admirs (Mass.) Transcript (Rop.)

## SOUND INFORMATION FOR THE PRESIDENT.

Throughout the East entirely, and for more WHAT MAY BE CALLED A FIRST-CLASS NOTICE.

We are indebted to Mr. S. S. Cox for a copy lect the scattered sweets, in fact affice vi to the case. He appears to have accombined us to a degree; and he would have succeeded fully task hat been so fone that even the joint also political faith refused to print more than frag-

## GRAPHIC PORTRAITS OF A PAIR OF OHIO

STATESMEN.

Columbia Letter to The Cincinnati Enquirer.

"What do you think of John Sherman, Governor Young!" "John is a pierty standow man when he gets his lead set." "What does he like best of all thins!" "To have his own way." "What do you think of Dick Smith!" "He's rather a touch chain, too." "What does he like best?" "To keep someoody else from having his own way.

#### MR. RICHARD SMITH'S DEFINITION OF HIMSELF AS A FINANCIER.

What Mr. Smith did was to advocate the monet action of silver, making it an union ted 1 gm ten-der for all denis, public and private, and to demand the repeal of the Resumption Act, because it "is singuing ever the country like a pull." IN a WORK Termene. No.

WHERE, O WHERE IS THE BOUNDING BANNING!

In the list of leading Democratic statesmen In the list of leading Democratic Stateshien enhance for the subseria orial race to be unit at commons on see 25th lists, we fail to find the name of Hon. H. B. Banning of Hammion County, Onio. Thus—cliner omission or neglect—seems strange. Not a man in the State can be found that would bett represent what is undershood as the principles of the party. H. B. R. has always been h—l on principle and is still just like his party.

NO. THANK YOU! NO MORE OF THAT SORT

WANTED.

From the Providence Press.

Bayard Taylor is booked for the St. Petersburg viscou, not for London, as our proof-reader made it yesterday. The latter is peaced at the service of The Tainuse. UNCLE JIMMY WILLIAMS AND THE WICKED RE-

\*\*Prom The PORTER.

"Why," said the Governor, "when I was down at Washington, winter before hast, there was a for of fellows who said they were feet laise. Whenever any of them write anything against you, and you asked him where he got his information, he would send you to another, and he would send you to still another, and so on, and you could never find out anything about it. Free lance: Humph!"

## MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

GOVERNMENT INDICATIONS.

For the Middle Atlantic States, stationary

MOURS: Morning.	Night.	BAR
1 1 3 4 3 6 7 5 9 10 11 12 1 2 3 4	5 6 7 4910111	30.5
White or the second		50.0
GENERAL TELEVISION OF BUT	A STATE OF	3
A PLANT OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR		4
THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN		30
	FFFFF	1
		2
	<b>经验证明</b> 计图 1	29.5

TRIBUNE OFFICE, July 123-1 a. m .- The steady rise n baremeter yesterday morning was followed in the afternoon by a slight decline, which continued until about six o'clock; after that hour there was no noteworthy variation in the air-pressure. The average tem perature yesterday was only one-half of a degree lower than on Wednesday. The thermometer was lower during the morning and inte at night than on sectnessing but higher during the afternoon and evening. The amount of moisture to the air has been slightly reduced. For this city clear or partly cloudy weather may be ex-

THE CASE OF CAPT. WADDELL SAN FRANCISCO, July 12.—Capt. J. Waddell, THE CHURCH LEAGUE-HOSTILITY ABOUSED BY THE RECENT DISCUSSION ON THE "PRIEST IN ABSOLUTION"-"FILIBUSTERING" IN THE HOUSE

[PROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUSE.] LONDON, June 30,-So oppressive do the Ritualists find the discipline of the Church of England that many of them are, it is well known, avowedly in favor of its disestablishment. A Church League for disestablishment exists, of which the notorious Mr. Mackonochie appears to be at the head. Mr. Gladstone has before now been said to approve its objects, and even to recommend it to "perplexed parsons" as a convenient means of satisfying or solving their him to deliver an address in behalf of its objects. Though he declines, the fact of the invitation having been given is rather estentatiously made public, and identification with the most unpopular set of men in England, or to disayow their use of his name,

They were never so unpopular, these Ritualists, as since the recent disclosures about their nasty book, the "Priest in Absolution," People have been slow to believe that a systematic effort was in progress to smuggle into the English Church the most odious practices of the Roman Catholic priest-those practices which make him, whether he will or not, an intermeddler between husband and wife, and give him possession of the closest family secrets; with, of course, the immense power which always accrues to the possessors of secrets. But there are signs that the English public has at last woke up to the danger. From many quarters, lay and clerical, protests of an emphatic kind have been heard since the discussion in Parliament and the Press which has taken place; protests in a tone which lacks nothing of decision or clear apprehension of the common felonies, forgery and perjury. They are to be tried, if at all, in one of the control the country, the city of New Orleans, and the proceed in small be watched by the whole country.—[Suffalo Courter (Dean.)] society as the Society of the Holy Cross is a conspiracy, and the moment its true character is known, it gets publicly denounced as such. Its memberssome hundreds of clergymen-are members of the Church or England also. They draw pay with one fiand, and stab, with the other. They are the people who have taken the "Priest in Absolution" as a manual. Their idea of religious instruction consists in asking disgusting questions of little boys and girls and of married men and women. They say the book in question is meant only for "priesis," but they do not explain how it is that more than 10,000 copies of it have got into circulation. That, however, is of less consequence than the use made of it by those for whom intended. The book for which Mr.

Bradlaugh and Mrs. Besant are to spend six months in prison is a good Sunday-school treatise by the side of this. The Bradlaugh pamphlet is, at most, but a book of physical anatomy; this deals with the spirit and body together, and it is a mockery to tolerate the sale of it while the sale of the "Fruits of Paulosophy" is forbidden. However, the mischief is not mainly in the sale, and as all the 700 priests of the Holy Cross have got their copies, the real question is, what are you going to do about them? Are they to go on unchecked with their Moral Inquisation ! The Archbishop of Canterbury said the other day that a husband or father who knew that a priest had been putting such queries as are to be found in this book to his wife or child, would have no choice but to turn the man who put them out of his house. It is refreshing to hear for once a clear opinion from the cautious lips of that ecclesustical Halifax who presides over the Church of England. It is still more refreshing to hear the leading journal speak out in a tone which admits of no mistake as to its purpose-which admits no discussion even. There was discussion on this point some centuries ago. The thing had been tried. Confession had been the practice here as elsewhere under the tyranny of Rome, and the people of England made up their minds they would have no more of it. "They will have it at no price, and there is no institution they would not sacrifice, no system they would not repudiate, if it became the home and the protection of such practices." The Church is warned that it must purge itself of this poison, or it will cease to be. "Mr. Mackonochie and his friends must go, or the Established Church must go with them." Nine Englishmen out or ten, I venture to say, will shake hands on that. And bishops, laymen are arready asking how such practices as confession can have been continued so long under their jurisdiction without eliciting rebuke or

provoking measures of stern repression. The art of obstructing legislation has reached, perhaps, its highest pitch. The artists are Irishmen, and it really seems as if they were adopting the motto of Art for Art's sake. Mr. Biggar and Mr. Paraell have been suddenly re-inforced by a large body of their countrymen. The present object of their hostility is the Irish Sunday Closing Bill; a measure for the promotion in Ireland of a certain degree of temperance, which has the singular for tune of being strongly supported by the Irish people and strongly resisted by the representatives of the Irish people in the House of Commons. It is so such of a temperance measure that Sir Wilfred Lawson, who had possession of Wednesday for his Permissive Prohibitive Bill (what a carious felicity the English legislator has of naming his bantlings!), gave it up for the Irish Bill, But on Wednesday its opponents talked it outan easy tunng to do on that day, because the sitting is for the afternoon only, and an order on which a vote is not reached by a quarter to six becomes a dropped order. This Sunday Closing Bill would have no chance except that the Government favors it. They now propose, it is said, to find a night for resuming the debate, which a Government can always do when so minded, for the control of the dovernment over the course of legislation is very effective and complete. The Irish members and other enemies of the bill meet this by a public annonneement that they will renew their tactics on Wednesday, and kill the bill by talking. They allege that sixty-five members have promised to speak against it, and there are no means whatever of preventing this. There is no previous question, or ather the previous question is a different thing herefrom what it is in the House of Representatives at Washington, and cannot be used for the purpose of bringing a debate to a close or preventing it whofly. In short, the forms of the House devised for the protection of minorities have been abused to such an extent that the thing most needed now is

protection for the majority. A sentence of six months imprisonment, with a fine of \$1,000 each, has been imposed upon Mr. Bradlaugh and Mrs. Besant. They have, further, to enter into recognizances in the sum of \$2,500 to be of good behavior for the term of two years, and are warned that good behavior includes the stopping the sale of the "Fruits of Philosophy." Considering that the jury acquitted the defendants of all evil intent, and that the Lord Chief-Justice charged strongly in their favor, this sentence may seem severe. But Mr. Bradlaugh and Mrs. Besant bave, in fact, brought it upon themselves. Pending the decision of the Court on the legal points involved, they continued to circulate the book. They held a public n eeing and sold it at the doors, and advocated the sale of it from the platform. To the warning of the Lord Chief-Justice at the trial they paid no attention. At the argument on Thursday, they went further still, and gave the Court to understand that, be the ultimate decision what it might, they meant to continue selling. They expressly refused to give any pledge that they would suppress the book, except while the writ of error was being argued.

Ing on a rock in the Pacific Ocean, having appealed from the decision of the local board, and being granted a re-hearing, the case has been reopened before Supervising Inapector Bernis.

and from an honest desire to establish his legal right to spread abroad certain doctrines in which he him self believed. But surely Mr. Bradiaugh cannot suppose that, when the law has been settled against him, it is to be suspended in his favor. Heretofore, it is only the Ritualists who have claimed to set up private judgment as superior to law, and to the authorized exposition of the law. Extremes meet, however, once more, and here we have Mr. Bradlaugh and Mrs. Besant planting themselves on the same platform with the Rev. Arthur Tooth, and Mr. Mackenochie doesn't see what fault can be found with the Court. The Lord Chief-Justice told the defendants that if they had shown themselves ready to submit to the law- to put a stop to the circulation of a book judicially declared to be a work calculated to deprave public morals—the Court would have discharged them on their own recognizances. That, no doubt, is what the jury meant should be done. The jury wanted to condemn the book, but acquit the defendants. Their verdict had to be a verdict of guilty, but it was in the power of the Judge to abstain from giving the usual effect to it. Mr. Bradlaugh has had some legal experience; he has shown considerable knowledge of law during the trial, and he must be held to have foreseen accurately the necessary consequences of his present attitude. That is, I say, he seems to court martyrdom, with what object he best knows. He certainly cannot suppose that he will be allowed to go on selling his book, unless, possibly, he gets a decision in his favor on the writ of error, and that he could have had equally without defying the Court.

It will be a year, we are told, before the appeal in Twycross against Grant can be heard. The application to the court this week to compel the defendant to give security, meantime, was granted as to the \$3,500 covered by the verdict, but refused as to the costs, which amount already to more than \$20,000. Yet the verdict carries costs, and only the judicial mind is able to see why Mr. Twycross, if entitled to security for one, is not entitled to it for the other. smaller sum and has to pay the larger out of his own pocket, should Mr. Albert Grant's finances extraordinary things at times about costs. Onehalf of the profession-the solicitor half-lives on them, and all fictions relating to them are carefully kept up. If they were once treated as merely so much money to be paid or received, there is no telling what might happen. A jury, for instance, gives refusing costs, or, if he likes it, of imposing a fine on the defendant in addition. But if you have to pay \$1,000, it probably seems to you to diminish your banker's balance none the less because it is dragged out of you under the name of cests.

### SUMMER RESORTS.

LONG BRANCH.

Long Branch, July 12 .- The report that the Board of Commissioners had passed a ridiculously proscriptive ordinance, first published in an obscure sheet, subsequently copied by a New-York journal, and now being industriously copied by the New-Jersey newspapers, proves to be a canard. The nearest such an or dinance came to passage was a reading by the Clerk of the Hoard, when it was summarily dismissed.

Two women were arrested yesterday for stealing flowers and plants from the graves in the Cemetery of this place. They thad a hearing before a police justice, when the case and the offenders were turned over to Prosecuting Attorney Lanning.

the Ocean Hotel next Saturday evening.

To-morrow 350 members of the Commercial and Maritime Exchange of Philadelphia will make an excursion to Long Branch, Ocean Grove and Sea Girt, via the Jersey, returning to Long Branch at I o'clock p. m. for

Ex-Collector Thomas Murphy called on Gen. P. H. where John Kelley is now stopping, and will remain for

the Summer. Ex Gev. Hillen and Col. Pelton visited Long arm h recently, remaining only a few hours.

Excursions are of almost daily occurrence. To-day there was one from Publishipuls vo. the New Jersey Southern, and another from Somerville via the New Jer-

sey Central.

Among the arrivals at the hotels are Consul-General Lazore at the Hotel Brighton; J. N. Stami, M. C. Twenty-seventh District, New York, Brig. Gen. Stanberry, Hon. fra Shaffer of New York, at the Ocean; Thomas Nast, Matthe Poey de Lunis of Havana, and F. M. De Cos of Mexico, at the West End.

## NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, July 11 .- E. D. Boit and wife, E. H. Warker, Boston; H. Jacobson, W. H. Duff and family, whatever views Mr. Gladstone may hold as to Disestablishment, it is not thus he will wish to see it accomplished. He knows his countrymen too well

Mr. C. Rathbone of Albuny, has sold his cottage on

There are no less than six yachts in the harbor belonging to the New-York yaent clu The Rev. J. F. Jovitt, Philadelphia; Ward McAllister

from New York, and Prof. Fiston of the College of New York, are at Hartmann's for the season.

## SEA-SIDE PARK.

SEA-SIDE PARK, N. J., July 12 .- The branch from the New Jersey Southern Bailroad at Tom's Rever, connecting with the steamer for Sea-Side Park, was opened to-day by a party of four hundred excursionists, The Social Science Conference will meet here next

## OBITUARY.

CHARLES G. TEFFT.

Charles G. Tefft, a merchant of this city, died yester-iny morning at his residence, No. 4 Eas Fifty eighth-st., at the age of 43 years. He was a memper of the dry-goods firm of Teffr, Griswoid & Co., to wince he was admitted in 1860. He was the object son of the senior partner of the nodes. He had been afflet-ed for many years with fright's disease. Mr. 1efft leaves a widow and four daugaters. GEN. SIR GEORGE BELL.

LONDON, July 12 .- Gen. Sir George Bell,

Sir George Bell was appointed by the Duke of York to the Thirty-lourin Regiment in March, 1811, and served with the Duke of Wellington the close of the war on the Peninsula in 1814. He was afterward employed at Ceylon, served in Asia during the first Burmese war. He subsequently distinguished himself in Canada. In the Crimean war be commanded the Royal Regiment at Alma and Inkerman. At Sebastopol he was wounded and was honorably mentioned in Lord Ragian's dispatches. He has served in all parts of the British army. He received the Coloneley of the One Hondred-and-fourth Regiment (Bengal Fusileers) Oct. 1863, but was transferred, four years later, to the Tairty-second Re\_iment of the line. He was atterward appointed to his old corps, the Royal Regi- idaho. ment, as Colonel-in-Chief. His "Rough Notes by an Oid soldier during Fifty Years' Service," containing an ac-

### CAUGHT BY THE DRAW OF A BRIDGE. James Redmond, of No. 1,365 Third-ave., companied by his wife and cuildren, was crossing the bridge over the Harlem River Wednesday evening, when the draw began to turn to let the steam Tiger Lily pass. His wire and children were already off the draw, when Redmond, who had lingered for a me ment, observed that the draw was turning. Enuming to the edge, he attempted to follow them, his right loot became caught between the rimbers. In trying to regain his bilance he reached out his right-hand to support import, and this was caught between the closing timbers, and torn from the wrist. The in-jured man now lies at the Ninety-mathest cet Hospitai in a very necessions condition.

## THE RIVAL TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

CINCINNATI, July 12.-In the case of the Western Union Teiegraph Company against the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company and others, Judge White of the Supreme Court of Ohio to-day rendered a decision allowing a writ of error to that Court from the District Court of Hamilton County, but refused to stay the in unction granted by the District Court restraining the

## WASHINGTON.

MR. MCPHERSON'S REFORMS. A REORGANIZATION OF HIS BUREAU-APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS EXEMPT FROM OUTSIDE DIC-

[BT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, July 12 .- Edward McPherson, Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, has prepared a plan for the reorganization of the force in his Bureau. He proposes to divide those employed in the general work of the Bureau into three classes. The salary of the first class will be one dollar a day; that of the second one dollar and a half a day; that cent, of the entire force, and will be composed of experts, two dollars a day. The next grade above the last class will be that of Superintendent. Appointments to positions in the Bureau will be made on the recommendation of the Chief, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. Members of Congress and others will be allowed to nominate candidates as under the old system. No appointments are to be made except to the lowest grade, and when a person has once been given emfor merit. Mr. McPherson does not intend to receive any suggestions from outside the Bureau touching promotions, or to have any communication with Congressmen or others on the subject. He expresses the determination to make every employee once on the Bureau feel that he has his future entirely in his own hands. In making original appointments, evidence of good morals, fair ability

THE DIAZ REGIME. ESCOBEDO PLOTTING AN OUTBREAK-THE POLICY OF

#### DIAZ-CORTINA. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, July 12.-News received by mail from Rio Grande City, under date of July 7 is to the It will be cold comfort to him, if he gets the effect that Escobedo and fifteen Mexican officers were then in camp, about two miles above. They were recruiting men, purchasing horses and receivhave collapsed in the interval, as they are ing arms, clothing, etc., by boat. Escobedo said likely to. The judges, however, are saturated that they would cross the Rio Grande above that with professional feeling, and they do most town some time this month, and that a general uprising in all the Mexican States would then take

Capt. J. J. Smith arrived at Brownsville, Texas, from the City of Mexico on the 7th of July, leaving the latter city on the 20th of June. He reported that quiet prevailed in the interior of Mexico. There some cases, the power of reversing it practically, by | the ability and integrity of President Diaz was increasins. The army, he said, was 40,000 strong, though soldiers were discharged daily, and many officers had been mustered out. The Mexican Goverament finds it difficult to raise money with which to pay the army, and is retrenching ex-

penses in all departments. Capt. Smith says that Diaz favors immigration, the building of railroads and the development of the resources of the country. On the day he left Mexico, Capt. Smith had an interview with Diaz. According to Smith's report, the Mexican President expressed himself as satisfied with the orders of Gen. Ord, and said he would direct his officers to assist the United States forces when in Mexico in pursuit of maranders. He is determined to put down raids and raiders, and to make Mexico act the part of a good neighbor toward the United States.

Gen. Cortina, who in years past has been the chief of the banditti on the Lower Rio Grande, and who is now imprisoned at the capital, expects soon to be released on a writ of habeas corpus. He now professes to be tired of revolution, and says that if released he will go to Spain. Capt. Smith says that Diaz will not, under any circumstances, allow him to return to the Texas border.

#### THE NATIONAL ARMY. WHERE THE REGIMENTS ARE POSTED-DEPARTMENTS

AND COMMANDERS. Washington, July 12.-A statement just issued from the War Department shows the geographical limits of the various military divisions and departments aroughout the country, names of commanders, location of headquarters, and the troops of each department Gen. O. O. Howard, where the Indian hostilities are now in progress, comprises the State of Oregon and the Terriories of Washington, Idaho and Alaska, excepting so the extension of the western boundary of Utah to the northeastern boundary of Idaho, embracing the post of Fort Hall. The regular force assigned to this Department consists of seven companies of the 1st cavalry, five companies of the 4th artillery and two regiments of infantry, the 2d and the 21st, In addition thereto reinforcements have been ordered to Gen. Howard, as follows: Companies A. C. D. G and F of the 1st Cavalry: B. of the 4th Artillery: B. D accomplished. He knows his countrymen too well
to be joining hands at such a moment with a man like the Rithalistic priest of St. Albans. As for the \$30,000. Company F of the 12th Infantry belonging to the Deertment of Arizona, making in all twelve companies of cavalry, six companies of artillery and two full regiments and five companies of infantry in that depart | at least,

In the Department of the South, under command of trevet Brig.-Gen. T. H. Ruger, whose headquarters are at Atla ta, Ga., there are twelve companies of artillery and ne regiment of injantry. This Department is composed of the States of North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, and so much of Kentucky and Tennessee as lies east of the Tennessee River. In the Department of the bulf under command of Brig.-Gen. C. C. Augur, whose eadquarters are at New-Orleans, La., are two regiments of infantry only. This Department is composed of the States of Louisiana, Arkansas, Missiasippi, Alabama and the parts of Kentucky and Tennessee lying west of the

In the Department of Texas, under command of Brig-Gen. E. O. C. Ord, whose headquarters are San Antonio, Texas, are two regiments of cavalry and three regiments of infantry This department is composed of the State of Texas, except the post of Fort Eliiott.

In the Department of Missouri, under command of Grig. Gen. John Pope, whose headquarters are Fort Leavenworth. Kansas, are two regiments of cavalry and our of infantry. This department is composed of the States of Missouri, Kansas, Illinois, and Colorado, the Territory of New Mexico, the Indian Territory and the just of Fort Elliott, Texas.

In the Department of Dakota, under command of Briglen. A. H. Terry, whose headquarters are St. Paul, Min nesota, are one regiment and four companies of cavalry and seven regiments of intentry. The Department is composed of the State of Minnesota and the Territories f Dakota and Montana. In the Department of the Platte, under the command

Brig.-Gen. Crook, whose headquarters are at Omaha, Neb., are two regiments and eight companies of cavalry and three regiments of infantry. This Department is composed of the States of Iowa and Nebraska, the Terri tories of Utah and Wyoming, and so much of the Territory of Idaho as lies east of a line formed by the extension of the western boundary of Utah to the northeast countary of Idaho, embracing the post of Fort Hall. In the Department of California, under command of

Maj.-Gen. Irwin McDowell, whose headquarters are at San Francisco, there are five companies of cavalry, six artillery, and seven of infantry. This Department inindes the State of Nevada and so much of California as es north of a line from the northwest corner of Arizona Territory to Point Conception, Capfornia.

In the Department of Arizona, under com-mand of Brevet Maj. Gen. A. V. Kautz, whose ieniquarters are at Prescott, Arizona, there are one regiment of cavairy and one regiment and three companies of infantry. The Territory of Arizona, and so much of California as lies south of a line from the northwest corner of Arizona to Point Conception, comprise this Department. As above stated, most of the troops assigned to the last-named two Departments are tempor rily serving in the Department of Columbia under Gen. The various Departments above named form three mil-

itary divisions, as follows: First-Military Division of the Atlantic, which has, in addition to the Departments of the Guif and South, the New-England States, New York, excepting the post at West Point, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana, and ginia, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana, and the District of Columbia; and in these States are two regiments and thirteen companies of artiliery and one regiment of intantry. The division is under command of Maj.-Gen. Hamook, whose head-quarters are at Now-York City. Second—The Military Division of the Missouri is composed of the Departments of the Missouri, Dakoti, T. Ra, and the Platte. It is under command of Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan, whose headquarters are at Chicago, Ill. Third—The Military Division of the Pacific is composed of the Departments of Columbia, California, and Artzona. It is under command of Major Gon, If win McDowell, who also commands the Depart.

ment of California, and has his headquarters at San Francisco. The West Point Military Academy constitutes the Military Department of West Point, and is under command of Maj-Gen. J. M. Schoffeld.

THE FOUR PER CENTS. SUBSCRIPTIONS LIVELY-THE BONDS AT PAR IN

LONDON. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUSE.] Washington, July 12 .- The subscriptions received in this country to the new four percent. bonds to-day, as reported to the Treasury, amounted to \$3,690,000. The total subscriptions previously reported was \$21,791,300. The total at the close of siness to-day was, therefore, \$25,481,300. A cable dispatch received from London to-day says that the new four per cent, bonds were placed on the market in that city on the 16th inst. The price was £102% sterling for a five hundred bend, which is equivalent to par in gold in this country. No information has been received in regard to the amount of sales which have been made in London. The recent

### the Syndicate has shipped that amount to London. CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL. NEW NAVY REGULATIONS.

report that they aggregate fourteen millions was in-

correct and probably originated from the fact that

Washington, Thursday, July 12, 1877.

The Secretary of the Navy has issued a circular modifying the regulations of the Navy regarding open purchases as follows: When a public exigency requires the immediate use of articles not on band or procurable under existing contracts the commandant of the yard will make requisition on the purchasing officer for the same, and transmit it to the proper bureau for approval, with a statement of the circumstances and nature of the exigency. The bureau will then decide as to the necessity of the open purchase, and if it approve, will return the requisition so approved to the purchasing officer, who will procure the articles in the manner prescribed by law. The Department directs that when no public exigency exists, cared after public advertisement. In another circular the Secretary announces that paragraph twenty-three of the Navy Regulations of 1876 is not in accordance with Section 178 of the Revised Statutes. It provides that communications, orders, etc., of a bureau shall be signed by the acting enief of such bureau, specially appointed by the President, etc., or by the Secretary of the Navy, etc." This would imply that in the absence of a chief, an acting chief should be appointed by the President; where as Section 176 of the Revised Statutes provides that in such event the assistant or deputy, "or if there be none, then the chief clerk of such bureau, shall perform the daty of chief, unless otherwise directed by the President," "In case of the actual absence of a chief of a bureau, the continuincations, orders, bills, requisitions and papers required to be suched by him shall be signed by the acting chief of such bureau if one shall be specially appointed by the President; but if none such shall be appointed, then by the collecter's of such bureau." It amount circular the Secretary directs that "from and after the 1st of July, 1877, the precentage paid by officers on mess and state-room furniture shall cease. No percentage paid by officers in mess and state-room furniture shall cease. No percentage paid by officers in using these articles will be issued soon." Hitherto the Department has exacted a tax from officers of 6 percent upon the invoice price of the goods, which has been covered into the Treasury, but the Secretary does not taink it proper that such tax should be levied, and therefore orders its aboilition. such event the assistant or deputy, " or if there be none,

J. B. Williams, Jr., of Alabama, now in Washington, has written a card to The Ecening Star in regard to the recent assessinations in Alabama, reported a day or two ago by the Secret Service officers of the Treasury Department. The report he refers to in The Star is identical with that published the previous day in

Star is identical with that published the previous day in THE TRIBUNE. Referring to it, he says:

"You say, a few days after, Mr. Thomas Maxwell, an old merchant of Tuscaloosa, was poissined and died. Well, as to that, I will say that Mr. Shaxwell, whom I have well and have soid goeds to for twenty years, bought some strychnine on Saturday evening at one of the drug stores, and on Suniay morning went to his store, and do not get dinner till three soloes, when his wife asked, "Why fide you not go to church!" His reply was he had been very busy at the store. He returned to his store immediately directioner, when hat in the atternoon, some one passing heard greans in the store. One of his cirks who had a key was seen coming those the street, and, upon being told of this noise, opened the door and found Mr. M in the last agolies of death. He was an old merchant and a most estimable culzen. On his desk were found five letters, one to his wife, two to his daughters, one to his neal cirk, and one to the surgeon of the asylum ocaled at Tuscaloosa, all of which indicated ne was going to take his own ife."

POSSIBLE RESTORATION OF CROGGON. POSSIBLE RESTORATION OF CROGGON.

The case of Mr. Croggon, who for many years has had charge of the safe in the Treasury contain ng all the bonds of National Banks, and who was removed a short time ago because he had a brother in the Department, has been put in shape for placing it before the President, with a view of securing his restoration Gen. Smith, Appointment Cierk, assured Secretary Sher-man, before he left Washington, that Mr. Crogwon's ser vices and been of such a character as to make them worth his weight in gold, and that she order in as case should be revoked. No action was taken. The matter will be placed before the President as a case requiring, if neces-sary, his personal interposition on the ground of real Civil Service reform.

#### COLLECTOR FREELAND RETAINED. A rumor has been prevalent in Washington

aring the last day or two that Collector Freeland would after all be removed at an early day, and that his place or Deputy-Collector Silas Booth. Acting upon the thought that this matter was not settled, some prominent comblicans of New-York have been writing to the Sectory of the Treasury on the subject; but it may be said on the highest authority, that no coange in the Collector-ship of the Fourth District will be made, for the present

## AGENT WEEKS WELL RECOMMENDED.

George D. Weeks of Brooklyn recently appointed to be a special agent, but who has not yet been assigned to a post has been in Washington to-day. Severe criticisms upon the administration for his appointment have been published. In answer to these it is asserted at the Treasury Department that Mr. Weeks was a candidate for a special agency during the administration of Secretary Bristow, and that at that time he brought excellent recommendations from Stewart L Woodford and others. In addition to letters then placed on the files of the Treasury Department he has recently produced others recommending him very highly. Among the writers of these are Congressmen S. B. Crittenden, Thurlow Weed, Stewart L. Woodlord and several other prominent republicans of New-York and Brooklyn. The authorities at the Treasury believe the appointment to be a good one.

#### WORTHLESS SURVEYS TO BE STOPPED It is announced at the Interior Department

that a new departure in the matter of surveying public lands in the Territories is to be made. The Secretary says, that he finds a great number of surveying contracts for dividing lands, which the whole country knows to be utterly worthless and which must always remain so. These are the Sage and Algali Deserts of the Most of these contracts were given, so it is asserted, to political favorites. The plan announced as probably to be adopted will be to oppose any future appropriation for work of this class, and to recommend a general reduction in the surveying force and the abandonment of any autodivision of desert regions into townships and sections under the present system. The Interior Department's estimate of the saving in the expenses of tanonics and surveys by this proposed change is one million dollars.

#### MR. MATA IMPATIENT. Senor Mata to-day called at the Department of State

to inquire of Secretary Evarts whether an answer to his ote accompanying a copy of his credentials as Minister might soon be expected, as he wished to send such reply to the Mexican Government by the mail of this week The Secretary received Mr. Mata in a friendly spirit and informed him that he was not yet prepared to furnish a reply to the note, but that there should be no unnecessary delay in doing so. Mr. Mata, in the course of couversation to-day with friends said that as Mr Mariscal, his predecessor as Minister, had protested against the Executive order of the United States Government, authorizing our troops to pursue marauders or Texas soil into Mexico with a view to their punishment He did not as yet know whether his Government would direct him to enter an additional protest against the in vasion of Mexican soil actually made since that time in accordance with the order, the time between Mr. Mariscal's protest and the time between Mr. Mariscal's protest and the recent invasion, Mr. Maria has been here awaiting recognition a the Minister of that country, with full powers to enter into an arrangement or convention for the better protection of the Rio Grande border, and therefore he says it is a matter of regret that an opportunity has not been afforded him for that purpose, ire says that since the French not revention in the affairs of Mexico, neither France nor England has been in diplomatic relations with that country. No difficulty seems to have arrien from this fact, as the subjects of those Powers find ample protection in the laws and pursue their business without any interruption whatever. WASHINGTON NOTES.

## Washington, Thursday, July 12, 1877.

It is said at the Interior Department that the Indian investigation now in progress has already proved its necessity. Its aim was not so much to involve individualsos to get at the secret method by which rings outside managed to obtain their hold engthe Indian funds. It is these connections, so the officers of the Interior De-partment say, which the Secretary was unxiousto trace, and it is stated that the work already done has been rich in resuits. Henry D. Staring was to-day appointed In-

ternal Revenue Storekeeper for the Fourth District of

California; John Ermentrout, for the Eighth District of Pennsylvania, and D. A. Cochran, Gauger for the Second District of Georgia. The Post-Office Department to-day received requisitions for over 2,000,000 postal cards. They were partially filled by the issnance of orders exhausting the balance of

## making requisitions on the new contractors—The American Phototype Co. of New York to-morrow. LATEST SHIP NEWS.

[For other Ship News see Third Page.] ARRIVED.

the old stock left on hand. The Department will begin

Brig Nellie, Higgins, St. Croix, 13 days, with engar, rum, &c., and 2 passengers, to Hoche Bros & 10. Higg Robert Mowe (of New Hayen). Dearborn, Barbadoes, 13 days, with sugar, to H. Trowbridge & Some Bark Von de los Nelves (Span). Soler, Havana 13 days, in Bark Von de los Neives (Span.), Soler, Havana. 13 days, in ballast, to E. Priig & Co.
Eark S. W. Holbrook (of Portland), Mitchell, Cardenas, 12 days, with sugar, to order, vessel to Breit. Son & Co.
Erig Silas Alward of SL John, McNell, St. Croix, 24 days, with sugar, etc., to order, vessel to J. H. Winchester & Co.
Brig Hero of Parisborro, 1 ann; Miragona, 17 days, with logwood to H. Becker & Co., vessel to F. I. Nevins & Son, Johy, 1, lat, 34.28, lon, 74.50; saws a vessel bottom up, supposed to be an American achoemer of about 200 tons, and apparently but a short time in that simulton.

Schr. M. R. W. of St. John, Rudolph, Miragone, 15 days, with logwood, to Kunbasht & Co., except to P. I. Nevins & Son, Incl. in nort burgs McIrose, Lr. New York, leading Go difficient, (Br.), for Boston, loading, schr. Katie Hanger, for New York, loading.

loading.

FORRIGN PORTS.

HAIPAX, July 12—Sailed, steamship Corres, New York,
LOSDON, July 12—Sailed, Marked and Polyth Carmichael,
QUERNSTOWN July 12—The Williams & Gulon Line steamship Wyoming, Cant. Junes, from New York, July 3, for Liverpool, arrived hereat Sociock this morning.

he steamship Montana, Capt. Socioc, of the same line,
from Liverpool for New-York, sailed from this port at 8 o'clock

DOMESTIC PORTS.
PORTLAND, July 12. Arrived, backs P.
testen, to load for South Agents

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 12.—Arrived, steamer Rapidan, Kemp-

## NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

Washington, July 12.—Light, Leonard G, Shepard, of Massachusetts, standing at the bend of the list of first-liciticemants of five-week Arm a crivice, has been appointed captain in the Bernard of Capt in John A. Webster.

Surpouls: A beginning has been ordered to the Saval Bospind at Alminoid. A saistant-finginger Wythem Parka
Bos been detached from the Hardord: A saistant-Engineer A. V.
Zaro to the Speedwell. Assistant-Engineer A. V. Daven has
been detached from the Hardord and placed on waiting orders.

# PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 12.—Printing Clocks market duft-price a a trifle firmer at yesterday's quotations; holders gen; erally unwilling to soil under 4% for best 64 equares.

HOYSRADT—GIFFORD—Married at Hudson, N. Y., Tuesday evening, July 10, attern Haysradt to Alice, daughter of William is Gifford, all of Hudson, N. Y.

PHYME—MORRIES—By Rev O. S. St. John, on Wednesday, July 11, at the resisience of the bride's parents, J. Bidley Pryme to Lizzie W., daughter of Nelson Morris, esq. all of Brooklyn.

WHITING-MOTT.-In New-Branswick, N. J., June 19th, by Dr C. T. Hartrantt, Mr. Henry A. Whiting of New-Bruns-wick, N. J., to Miss Mary E. Mott of Gienwood, L. I.

# All Notice of Marriages must be indorsed with full name and address.

DIED

FRAZEE-At Newark N. J., on Sunday, July S. of diphtho-ria, Robert Crane, only son of J. B. and Faunic S. Frazes. The interment book place on Monday at 5 o'clock p. m. GPEEN-In Paris, on the 19th of June, Maris C. Pierro-Green, wife of Frid. Saminel S. Green of swarthmore Col-iege, and daughter of Masses and Esther Carpenter Fierce of ege, alti dangere o Plansantrine, N. Y. at tuseras will take place from Friends' Meetinghouse, at Cl appaqua, on sevents day, the 14th inst., at 12 o'check, saveyances will be at thappaqua station to meet the train leaving Grand Central Depot at 10:00 a. in.

MOUNT—On Thursday the 12th inst, Evic M., wife of John F. Mount.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the fineral from her late residence, No. 256 Clermont ave., Brooklyn, on Summay, 15th inst., at 230 p. m. MCKEWAN - On Wednesday morning, 11th inst., Alexander Taylor, eldest son of John P. and Jeannie Taylor McKewan, acres 10 years and 5 months. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the functal from the residence of his narrotta, No. 433 West Twenty dratest, on Friday, 13th Inst., at 5 p. m.

ROBERTSON—In Edinburgh, June 22, Margaret G., wife of James Robertson, and danguler of James Smart of this city, Funeral services will be head Privay, 13th mst, at J.p. m. at the rectance of her parents, 27 Kast Far tweetenths, Relatives and friends are respectfully in ited to be present.

RU HERFORD—At Oracge, N. J., July 11, Hentietta J., Intant daughter of Joseph M. and Benrietta J. Hutherford, agod 3 months.

Relative and triends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the functal on Frhay, July 13, from the residence of her grandmonter, Mrs. M. A. Stevens, on the arrival of the 1:10 tra n from New York.

MYAN-At Reservedt Hespital, on Wednestay, July II, Michael syan, axed 64 years. Fromis and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funciar from his tate residence, No. 86 Ann-st., this day (Frion Thursday, July 12, 1877, after a short ill

Charres G. Telli, in the slith year of his age.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from
his late residence, No. 4 East Fifty-eighth-st, on Saturday,
July 14, at 2% o'clock.
Remains to be taken to Woodlawn for Interment.

## Special Notices.

Bartlett's Street Lamps, Oil Fixtures, Gas and Oil Stoves, effectors, Student Lamps, &c. Factory Depot, 619 B'way, N.Y. reflectors Student Lamps, see Factory below the way, S. F.
Post-Office Notice. The iereign mails for the west ending
AFURDAY, July 14, 1877, will close at this office on
WEDNESDAY are 4:00 a.m., for France direct by steams, its Lament, via Havre, and at 1 p. m., or Europe by steams, sinp Abyseiths via Quiesnatown, on THULEDAY at 11.30
a.m. for Europe, by steamship Pommerania, via Plymouth
Cherbourg, and Hamburg, on SATU tibest at 5 a.m. for
Europe, by steamship Advante, via Quiesnatown; (cortasponde, ee for terminal and North of Ireland to be for arded
by this steamer must be specially addressed, and at 5 a.m.,
Translating Ethiopia. ponde ce for dermany and sorth of related to the observations by this steamer must be specially addressed, and as 5 a.m., for Scotland and North of Ireland, by steamship Ethiopia, yia Moville and Glasgow, and at 1:30 a.m. for Europe by steamship Main, via Southampton and Bromen. The steamships Abysonia and Advistic do not take main or Denmira, sweecen, and Norway. The mails for Nossau N. P., will leave New York July 12. The mails for Australia, etc., will leave San Francisco July 18.

New York, July 7, 1877.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

Rapid Transit.

The Undersigned, merchanis and persons doing business in the lower part of the City of New York, convidend that the necessity of Rapid Francis between the unper and lower parts of the city, and between the city and country, is missiemable to the prespectly of the city, respectfully required their tellow cultiens who agree with them in arrang this important interest to attend a meeting to be a training to be interested. The control of the City, respectively of the city, respectively of the city, respectively of the city, respectively. The city of the city, respectively of the city, respectively of the city, respectively. The city of the city, respectively of the city, respectively. The city of the city, re

George - Heck D. D. Mangnus. Cooper & Co.

& Co.)
N. H. Wolfe & Co.
John K. Myers.
W. F. Cary, jr. (Cary & Co.) Non a Cay of Cary & Ca.)

S. Koberson & Co.

S. Koberson & Co.

George H. Sharpe.

Gericha & Co.

Robertson & Hoople.

Walliam Shorwood & Co.

R. P. Gesty's Sons.

Tift, Truesdale & Field.

Heuberer & Keicham.

John Comer & Co.

G. H. Chadwell

E. W. Coleman & Co.

Carios Cobb & Co.

Carios Cobb & Co.

And many others. Ready this Morning!

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBLINE.

Containing choice editorials, poetry, a serial story, letters from staff and other correspondents, humors of the day, all the Important foreign and domestic news, etc. Among the contents of this issue are :

GENERAL GRANT AND MR. GARRISON-Letter from G W. S., describing the entertainments to the two noted Ameri-

EDGAR ALLEN POE-The true story of his life-the Poefamily in the Old World. ATTRACTIONS OF FLORIDA-It is not a land of pure do light-Orange Culture-Value of the country to consumptives.

The Fashions; Home Interests; Our Young Folks; Fatal Mine Disaster; The Grover Investigation; Iowa Greenback Convention; A Ring Man's Bankruptey; Western Railroad War : Personala : Political, Educational, and General Notes: The Russe Turkish War; Washington News; The Drawback to Cranberries; Astificial Butter; A Good Year for Fruit; Mi nor Farm Topica; The Dry Goods, Wood, Cetten, Grain, Pro vision, and other Markets, etc.

Single copies seat free on applica lon.

Price (in wrappers ready for mailing), five cents per copy; one copy, one year, \$3; five copies, \$12 50; ten copies and one extra \$25. Postage in all cases free to the subscriber.

Address THE TRIBUNE, New-York